

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 10/14/60 7	Investigative Period 7/20 - 10/10/60
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED STEWART EDWARD ALBERT aka Stewart Albert		Report made by [Redacted]	Typed By: b6 b7C hmv
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Albany 6-2-82		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
DATE 6-2-82		DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/auc/baw/cpb/lsg ON 10-19-2006	

~~SECRET~~

The title is marked "Changed" to reflect the subject's full name as recorded on his birth certificate. *for 1*

REFERENCES

WFO letter to Bureau dated 7/13/60.
NYlet to Bureau dated 8/31/60.
NYlet to Albany dated 9/19/60 (inter-office).

Class. by *6-28-82*

6383 Ver/AG
5-10-82

ADMINISTRATIVE

Date of Review **OADR**

6-8-84

NY indices contain no identifiable subversive references for the subject's relatives or associates.

The information regarding subject's attendance at Pace College, NYC, was received from an established source of the NYO.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *RM*
DATE *9-19-82*

Approved <i>F. J. M.</i>	Special Agent In Charge <i>F. J. M.</i>	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(5) - Bureau (RM)1 - Albany (Info) (RM)1 - Washington Field (105-36585) (RM) (Info)3 - New York (105-42122)	105-89231-4	MCT - 3	
AGENCY <i>State; Cia</i>	REQ. REC'D. DATE FORW <i>10/14/60</i>	REC-30	DATE <i>6 OCT 18 1960</i>
HOW FORW <i>0-14 B50-4</i>	CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: <i>8-24-84</i>		
BY <i>F. J. M.</i>	ESP		

~~SECRET~~

NY 105-42122.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

A check of the files at Selective Service Headquarters, NYC, indicates subject has not registered under the Selective Service Act of 1948 in NYC, as STEWART ALBERT or STEWART EDWARD ALBERT.

Relet to Albany requested that division to determine at Selective Service Headquarters, Albany, NY, if subject registered under the Selective Service Act of 1948 in the State of New York; if he is so registered with a Local Board within that division, Albany was also requested to review his file and furnish pertinent background information.

INFORMANTS

Source

Anonymous

(By request)

File No. Where Located

b2
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b7D

Instant report P. 2
Furnished to SA

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

ALBANY

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

One copy of this report is designated for the Albany division inasmuch as that division is conducting investigation in this case.

COVER PAGE

(B)

NY 105-42122

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

One copy of this report is designated for WFO ✓
at the request of that office.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will upon receipt of determination by Albany as
to subject's registration under the Selective Service Act
of 1948 in New York State, submit recommendations to the ✓
Bureau regarding interview of the subject.

CLASSIFICATION

The report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since
it reflects investigative interest by the Bureau in a
(U) contact of an official establishment of a foreign government. ✓

~~SECRET~~

COVER PAGE
(C)*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (C)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *overruled*
DATE *6-2-84*DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/auc/baw/cpb/lsg
ON 10-19-2006

Copy to:

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Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York

Date: 10/14/60

File Number: New York 105-42122

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

(U)

Synopsis: *SC* According to an informant, subject is interested in study at the Foreign Students School, University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia, and contacted the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. in this regard. Subject, date of birth 12/4/39 at NYC, resides at 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, NY, with his parents, HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT nee Schwartz. Subject is a day student at Pace College, NYC, taking Business Administration courses, majoring in Marketing. Background data set forth.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)DATE: *1-24-84*

- P -

1. BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

On July 12, 1960, [redacted] advised that the subject [redacted] the subject was interested in graduate study at the recently established Foreign Students School at the University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia, and had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. in this regard. This informant furnished the subject's residence address as 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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b7DClassified by *3040*
Exempt from GDS Category *23*
Date of Declassification IndefiniteEFG/m *8/3/77*Date of Review *OADR**6-8-84*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *overruled*
DATE *9-2-77*

NY 105-42122

II. BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT

Birth

On September 16, 1960, IC [redacted] examined the subject's birth record at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. This record reflects that on December 4, 1939, STEWART EDWARD ALBERT was born to HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT nee Schwartz, at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City.

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Relatives

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] advised that the subject's registration at Pace College, 41 Park Row, New York City, reflects that the subject listed his parents as HAROLD ALBERT, 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, occupation, city employee, and ROSE ALBERT, housewife, same address. The subject indicated that he has no brothers or sisters and he listed [redacted] as the person to be notified in the case of an emergency. The subject also noted that [redacted] a relative, had attended Pace College.

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Residence

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] also advised that the Pace College records reflect the subject's residence as 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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The current Brooklyn, New York Telephone Directory reflects that HAROLD ALBERT, 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, is the subscriber to telephone number DE 2-3825.

The records of the Board of Elections for the Borough of Brooklyn, New York, examined by IC [redacted] on August 11, 1960, reflect that HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT, 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, made a permanent registration to vote in 1957 at which time

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NY 105-42122

Mrs

HAROLD ALBERT indicated that he had resided at the above address for seventeen years.

N.Y.

Education

On August 31, 1960, [REDACTED] b6 b7C
[REDACTED] James Madison High School, Bedford Avenue and Quentin Road, Brooklyn, New York, made available a record of the subject's school attendance. This record reflects that STEWART ALBERT, 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, born December 4, 1939 at New York City, attended the school from September, 1954 to June, 1957 at which time he was graduated. A notation on this record reflects that copies of this record were sent to Pace College, New York City and to St. Johns University School of Commerce, Brooklyn, New York.

On September 12, 1960, [REDACTED] mentioned above, advised that the subject's record at Pace College reflects the following information: X4

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT, 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, born December 4, 1939 at New York, New York, unmarried, was admitted to Pace College on September 24, 1957. He withdrew for personal reasons in the spring term of 1958 but re-entered for the fall term of 1958 and is presently a day student majoring in Marketing, pursuing a Bachelor of Business Administration degree.

He graduated from James Madison High School on June 23, 1957, with an average of 79.2. While in high school, ALBERT was president of the Weight Lifting Club, a member of the Service League, the Honor Guard and the Late Squad Guard. According to information received from the above high school, ALBERT had an Intelligence Quotient of 106 (Pinter Intelligence Scale).

On September 10, 1960, [REDACTED] b6 b7C
Registrar's Office, St. Johns University School of Commerce, 96 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised IC [REDACTED] that she could locate no record for the subject.

NY 105-42122

Employment

On August 31, 1960, [redacted] mentioned above, made available the subject's high school record which reflects that copies of the record were sent to the Bank of America and to Lehman Brothers, both in New York City.

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On September 12, 1960, [redacted] mentioned above, advised that subject listed past employment as follows when registering at Pace College:

Loew's Oriental Theater - usher - June to September, 1956.

Bank of America - messenger - June to September, 1957.

Associates

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] mentioned above, advised that the subject's record at Pace College reflects that he gave as references [redacted] and [redacted]

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Board of Elections

The records of the Board of Elections for the Borough of Brooklyn, mentioned above, reflect that HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT, 2448 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, made a permanent registration to vote in 1957, at which time HAROLD ALBERT indicated that he had resided at the above address for seventeen years. These records reflect that HAROLD ALBERT was born on September 2, 1902, is a United States national, and is employed in the City Records Section, City of New York, Municipal Building, New York City. ROSE ALBERT's age is not recorded but she was born in the United States and is a housewife. For the years 1945 through 1959, the ALBERTS registered a preference for one of the two major political parties.

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NY 105-42122

Credit and Criminal

On October 5, 1960, [redacted] furnished records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York to IC [redacted] which reflect no record for the subject or his parents.

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Also on October 5, 1960, SA [redacted] caused a search to be made of the records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services, and no record identifiable with the subject was located.

The New York City Police Department, Bureau of Criminal Identification, contains no record identifiable with the subject.

- 5* -

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 14, 1960

Re: Stewart Edward Albert

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at ✓
New York.

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Confidential informants utilized in referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past. ✓

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. ✓

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16 - 23/64
TITLE OF CASE STEWART EDWARD ALBERT aka		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY b6 b7C rdu
CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R APPROPRIATE AGENCIES SM-C AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [Redacted] 6-2-62 DATE [Redacted]			

REFERENCES:

NY report of SA [Redacted] dated 10/14/60.
 Bulet dated 6/22/64, captioned "STUDENT COMMITTEE
 FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC); IS-C."
 WFOlet and letterhead memorandum, dated 7/7/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

SA [Redacted] checked the records of LB 39,
 1301 Surf Ave., Brooklyn, NY, on 12/13/60. These records
 disclosed that the subject registered under the SSA, 1948 on
 12/6/57, was then classified 1A and was not delinquent.

DECLASSIFIED BY 10321 DRC/leg ON 8-31-83

5-1082-685 Ver/leg
CLASS. & EXP. BY 685 Ver/leg
ON-FORM 1, 1-1-64
DRC REVIEW 4-24-84

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

5-Bureau (105-89231) (RM)

3-New York (105-42122)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 4-24-84

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

1/14/64 7 REC-40
 JUL 30 1964
 2nd Comm. letter
 Natl. Sec.

67 AUG 13 1964 108

NY 105-42122

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

A suitable photograph of the subject is available. 

This report is classified "Confidential" because disclosure of data received from [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of this source of continuing value and impair his future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the country. 

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source



(request)

File Number Where Located

105-42122-20

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

7/29/64

Field Office File #:

105-42122

Office: New York, New York

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b7C

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Bureau File #: 105-89231

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SECURITY MATTER - C~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-2-82~~

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 2148 E. 29th St., Brooklyn, NY, and is unemployed. ALBERT obtained U.S. Passport, D-015912, on 2/1/63. He contacted Student Committee for Travel to Cuba on 3/27/64.

-6-
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRT/AB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-27-84

DETAILS:

DECLASSIFIED BY 10321 DRM/CP
ON 8-31-83

I. BACKGROUND

5-10-87

A. Residence and Employment

The subject resides at 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, in a single family dwelling with his parents, HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT. HAROLD ALBERT is an employee of the City of New York. STEWART ALBERT, who is single and the only child of HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT, has resided practically all of his life at 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 9-24-84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

declassified by 2040 8/31/12 866/1d

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE 9-6-77

Included automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NY 105-42122

Neither the subject nor his parents have engaged in any activity which would cause suspicion as to their loyalty to the United States. U

[redacted] and
an acquaintance of the
ALBERT family for more
than 20 years.

July 21, 1964

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STEWART ALBERT is the only child of HAROLD and ROSE ALBERT and has resided at 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, practically all of his life. STEWART ALBERT is presently unemployed. He traveled to Western Europe "last year" and intends to travel to Mexico in the near future. He already has purchased a ticket for this proposed trip. Funds for the subject's travel have been furnished to him by his mother. U

Neither the subject nor his parents have engaged in any activity which might cause doubt as to their loyalty to the United States. U

[redacted] and
an acquaintance of the
subject for nine years

July 21, 1964

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B. Education

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT, born December 4, 1939, and a resident of 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, graduated from Pace College, 41 Park Row, New York, New York, in September, 1962, with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He majored in history. ALBERT returned to Pace College taking six evening courses in education from September, 1963 to January, 1964. U

NY 105-42122

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[REDACTED]
Administrations Office
Pace College
July 20, 1964

C. Miscellaneous

STEWART ALBERT, a resident of 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, and born December 4, 1939, registered to vote on October 14, 1961, with the 19th Election District, 13th Assembly District. At the time of his registration, ALBERT claimed he was a student at Pace College and a resident of New York City and New York State for the previous 22 years. U

ALBERT was described as 5 feet 10 inches in height, having blond hair and blue eyes.

He registered a preference for one of the two major political parties. U

Records, Brooklyn Board
of Elections
July 22, 1964

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IC [REDACTED]

D. Passport Information

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT applied for a passport on January 31, 1963, at New York, New York. Passport, D-015912, was issued to him on February 1, 1963, at New York. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under communist control. The passport will expire on January 31, 1966, and may be renewed for two years. U

The subject indicated he intended to depart from the Port of New York on February 15, 1963, for a stay abroad of eight months for the purpose of "study and travel." His proposed itinerary was France, England, Italy and Spain. U

NY 105-42122

ALBERT furnished the following information on his application:

Date of birth	December 4, 1939
Place of birth	New York, New York
Residence	2148 East 29th Street Brooklyn, New York
Marital status	Never married
Parents	Father-HAROLD ALBERT, born 1898, in New York Mother-ROSE SCHWARTZ, born 1906, in New York
Height	5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Scars and marks	"beard"
Occupation	Student

Records, Passport Office,
United States Department
of State, Washington, D.C.
June 23, 1964

IC [redacted]

No information was located at the Passport Office indicating the subject applied for a validation of passport for travel to Cuba.

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[redacted]
Domestic Operations
Division, Passport Office,
United States Department
of State, Washington, D.C.
June 4, 1964

IC [redacted]

II. CONTACT WITH THE STUDENT
COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO
CUBA (SCTC)

A characterization of the SCTC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

NY 105-42122

S. ALBERT of 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, contacted the SCTC on March 27, 1964.

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[redacted] May 5, 1964.] ~~4~~

NY 105-42122

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as [redacted]. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

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[redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three reported the expulsion of [redacted] of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted]. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

NY 105-42122

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

NY 105-42122

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-42122

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (CONT'D)

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964 issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer". This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly [redacted] Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

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A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 New York, New York
 July 29, 1964

*In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.*

Bureau 105-89231
 New York 105-42122

Title	Stewart Edward Albert
Character	Internal Security - R
Reference	Security Matter - C is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
 are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
 information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN FRANCISCO	Office of Origin SAN FRANCISCO	Date 16/29/66	Investigative Period 2/23/66 - 6/14/66
Title of Case STEWART EDWARD ALBERT		Report made by [redacted]	Typed By: b6 b7C mfm
CHARACTER OF CASE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 07/13/84		Character of Case SM - PLP APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 07/26/82	

SUMMARY

REFERENCES: Report of [redacted] 10/14/60 at New York U b6 b7C
City.
Report of [redacted] 7/29/64 at New York U

CLASS. & RPT. BY
INFORMATION TO
PLATE OF REVIEW

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "Confidential" b2
because data furnished by [redacted] could reasonably b7D
result in identification of informants of continuing value
and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. U

INFORMANTS:

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/auc/baw/cpb/lsg

ON 10-10-2006

Identity of Source

DATE: 4-24-84

Location of Information

(U) [redacted] is [redacted] X (U) [redacted] X b2
is [redacted] b7D

Approved:

CO/

Special Agent
in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

5 - Bureau (105-89231)

105-89231 11 REC-18

EX-104

1 - Secret Service, San Francisco
(Class 1,2,3,5c) (RM)

14 JUL 8 1966

2 - New York (105-42122) (RM)

3 - San Francisco (100-56066)

Notations:

ENCLOSURE (photos) (Photo - SS) "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

Copy to RPO, State, CIA, SS (cat. 3,5,c)
by routing slip for

info action

date 2-15-66

by [redacted]

SUBJ. ON FILE
By-FD-376

Class. by 10321/DRM/jrg

Date of Review OADR

8-31-83

56 JUL 19 1966 [redacted]

SF 100-56066
FTD:mfm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

[redacted]
[redacted] (deemed
advisable)

(U)

[redacted]

(U)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(by request)

[redacted]

(by request)

[redacted] is anonymous

Investigation, Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York
City, conducted by IC [redacted]

Subject observed on 5/14/66 by SAs [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]

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Subject observed on 1/31/66 by SA [redacted]
[redacted]

SA [redacted] obtained leaflet on 5/21/66.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

SF 100-56066
FTD:mfm

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK: Will verify Subject's employment at the Department of Welfare, New York City, and will also verify Subject's Selective Service status with LB 39, Brooklyn, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow recommendation to include Subject's name on Security Index.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 29, 1966

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BU 105-89231

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)(2)(RM)
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco, California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s)(2)(RM) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
C O N F I D E N T I A L

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/aua/baw/cph/lsg
ON 10-19-2006

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - U.S. Secret Service, San Francisco, California
(Class 1,2,3,5c) (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of:
Date:

6/29/66

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

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Field Office File #: 100-56066

Bureau File #: 105-89231

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character: SECURITY MATTER - PLP

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-1-2
DATE OF REVIEW

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Summary: Subject born 12/4/39, New York City; graduated from Pace College, New York City, September, 1962. He reportedly worked for Welfare Department, New York City, prior to coming to the Bay Area in October, 1965. Subject is Co-Coordinator of Free University of Berkeley and instructs a course in Revolutionary Thought and Action. He resides 2705 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. On 4/9/66, Subject arrested Sacramento, California, on charge of disturbing the peace and battery. Trial postponed to 6/20/66. On 4/12/66, Subject was arrested at Berkeley, on charge of interfering with an officer. For this he was fined \$110.00 and placed on 6 months probation. Subject is self-admitted member of PLP. He attended PLP meetings and sold PLP literature on UC, Berkeley campus. Subject was active in VDC in Berkeley. He was issued passport 1/31/63 and indicated intention to travel in Europe for 8 months. In March, 1964, Subject was in contact with SCTC. In 1960, Subject contacted Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. regarding his interest in attending Foreign Students School at University of Moscow.

(U)

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY~~

- P - CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 4-24-84

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY~~

DATE: 8/13/84

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification, indefinite

~~EF61-1 8/3/77~~
Class. by 10721 DRm/cpg
Date of Review 8-31-83 OADR

SF 100-56066
FTD:mfm

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Birth

Subject was born December 4, 1939, New York City. *U*

Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City, 9/16/60

Citizenship

Subject is a U.S. Citizen by birth. *U*

Education

9/54 - 6/57	James Madison High School Brooklyn, New York
9/57 - 9/62	Pace College, New York City, BA (History)
9/63 - 1/64	Pace College, Graduate Work
	Records of Admissions Office, Pace College, 7/20/64

Military

Subject registered with Local Board (LB) 39,
1301 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on December 6, 1957, *U*,
and was classified 1A at that time.

Records of LB 39, Brooklyn,
New York, 12/13/60

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Identification Record

Under date of May 6, 1966, the FBI Identification Division furnished the following identification record for Subject, under FBI #610 286 F:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD Sacramento Calif	Steward Edward Albert #S-7483	4/9/66	dist peace & batt	
PD Berkeley Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #23127	4/12/66	148 PC interf w/officer	U

In regard to the arrest of April 9, 1966, Lt. [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Sacramento Police Department, advised on April 18, 1966, that on April 9, 1966, the Subject and an individual named [redacted] were distributing anti-Vietnam literature on the grounds of the State Capitol and offered some to [redacted] a resident of Sacramento. [redacted] told the Subject and [redacted] that he had a son in Vietnam and called [redacted] and ALBERT "yellow bastards". [redacted] then told [redacted] that he was stupid to allow his son to enter the military, at which time [redacted] struck [redacted] in the face with his fist. When ALBERT stepped forward to defend, [redacted] struck ALBERT in the face with his wrist. The arrest by the State Police followed immediately. U

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On June 14, 1966, Lieutenant [redacted] advised that Subject's trial had been postponed until June 20, 1966. U

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[redacted] is a member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in Berkeley, California.

[redacted] 4/25/66

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A characterization of the Bay Area PLP (BAPLP) is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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On the night of April 12, 1966, a number of PLP members had attended a Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) demonstration in front of the Berkeley, California City Hall which had been broken up. A police officer stopped the group because he claimed he heard someone shout an obscene word, and he arbitrarily arrested one of the group. The rest of the PLP group demanded to know what right the officer had to arrest someone on mere suspicion. The officer whistled for aid, and fellow officers, apparently believing that their fellow officer was being attacked, began to drag the PLP members off, including STEWART ALBERT and [redacted] and were arrested.

[redacted] 4/25/66 JSD

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VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE (VDC)

A booklet published by the VDC contained the following policy statement of the VDC adopted by the general membership, June, 1965:

The Vietnam Day Committee is a group of students, faculty and other members of the Bay area community opposed to American intervention in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and wherever else it may occur. Revolutionary struggles for self-determination are sweeping the world today. American suppression of these movements, we believe, is immoral and a threat to the peace of the world. The Vietnam Day Committee is organizing non-violent direct actions, teach-ins, door-to-door organizing and other educational activities to oppose American intervention. We believe that the struggle for self-determination in other countries is related to the struggle for democracy in America--a democracy in which the people have the facts and the power to make decisions for themselves. The struggles in America against racism, poverty, and bureaucratic conformity are part of the same movement as the struggle against American militarism. We must build a New America and join with those people in Asia, Africa and Latin America building a New World.

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An article in the May 18, 1966 edition of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily newspaper, noted that the Subject, STEWART ALBERT, a Co-Founder of the Free University of Berkeley, was among the six men who had been arrested in Berkeley's Vietnam Day demonstration the previous month who were convicted and placed on probation by the Municipal Court. STEWART ALBERT was fined \$110.00 and put on 6 months probation for resisting arrest. U

Employment

June - September, 1956	Loews Oriental Theater, New York City, usher
June - September, 1957	Bank of America, New York, messenger
	Records, Admissions Office, Pace College, 7/20/64
(No date)	Department of Welfare, New York City
1966	Free University of Berkeley
	"San Francisco Examiner", San Francisco daily news- paper, 2/27/66

Residence

1940 - 1964	2148 East 29th Street Brooklyn, New York
	Records, Admissions Office, Pace College, 7/20/64
	2705 Derby Street Berkeley, California
	Records, Sacramento Police Department, 4/9/66

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II. PLP AND/OR RELATED ACTIVITIES

Free University of Berkeley

The "San Francisco Chronicle", issue of February 17, 1966, described the Free University of Berkeley as an educational experiment, whose curriculum of non-credit, ungraded courses in a variety of subjects is molded after a similar effort which attracted "new left" writers and scholars to New York City the previous summer. The article concerned the attempts of the Free University to find quarters, which they were finally successful in doing at 2819 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley. The article noted that classes were scheduled to begin on February 28, 1966. The article further noted that the Free University aims to offer "radical scholarship" not found at conventional colleges. Its catalogue includes such courses as "Revolutionary Thought and Action", "The United States and Vietnam", "Corporate Investment in Latin America" and a "Prospective for U.S. Radicals." U

In the latter part of October, 1965, STEWART ALBERT, who had recently arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area, contacted [redacted] West Coast b2
Organizer for PLP, concerning work on a Free University for the Bay Area. ALBERT indicated that he had been in the May 2 Movement (M2M) in New York, and [redacted] contacted officials b6
of the M2M in New York concerning the background of ALBERT. b7C
[redacted] of the M2M, assured [redacted] that ALBERT was b7D
"OK", but that caution should be used in dealing with him. U

[redacted]

October, 1965 JX4

A characterization of the M2M is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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An article in the "San Francisco Examiner", issue of February 27, 1966, contained interviews of various members of the "new left" as to why they regard the great society with such contempt. Among those interviewed was STEWART ALBERT, age 23, described as the Co-Coordinator of the Free University of Berkeley. ALBERT said he came to Berkeley from New York City, where he was a case worker in the Welfare Department. He said that after experiencing class hostility to the poor in the Welfare Department, he quit and came to the Bay Area. U

A brochure issued by the Free University of Berkeley, listed the courses offered for the first session, starting in February, 1966. STEWART ALBERT, described as a graduate student and activist in VDC was listed as the instructor in a course on "Revolutionary Thought and Action". This course was described as a seminar to discuss the different avenues to revolutionary change and to study the modern revolutionary thought and action. Marxist, personalist, pacifist, and psychedelic perspectives will be considered. Some themes and questions include: the relationship of revolution to brutalization, non-violent action and the overthrow of the reactionary political systems; the necessity of a disciplined party and of post-revolutionary dictatorship. Lenin, Mao, Camus, Guevara, Woodcock, Watts, Dostoyevsky. U

Brochure furnished by
[redacted] 2/14/66 JXJ

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On February 21, 1966, the Subject taught a class at the Free University of Berkeley and used as a text the book "State and Revolution" by V. I. LENIN and also the "Russian Revolution" by MOREHEAD. In the class, ALBERT attempted to give his own views on the STALIN-TROTSKY conflict. U

[redacted] 3/4/66 JXJ

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A demonstration was held in San Francisco, California, on March 26, 1966, at the Civic Center Plaza, in connection with the International Days of Protest Concerning U.S. Involvement in the war in Vietnam. Among those present was STEWART ALBERT, who tended a table at which PLP

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literature was sold. During the demonstration, ALBERT attempted to get some other PLP members to challenge members of the American Nazi Party, who were harrassing the demonstrators, and ALBERT also became involved in an argument with another individual and was overheard to state that the PLP was opposed to the Communist Party (CP) and that CP were not revolutionists, and the PLP is the only revolutionary party. U

[redacted] 3/28/66 J&J b2
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A throwaway leaflet advertising a memorial meeting to protest the murder of LEO BERNARD, a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York, which was to be held on the University of California (UC) campus, Berkeley, on May 24, 1966. Listed among the speakers was STEWART U ALBERT of the PLP.

Leaflet obtained by an
Special Agent of the FBI,
5/21/66

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

An article in the April 8, 1966, issue of the "Berkeley Barb", weekly newspaper published in Berkeley, California, noted that student activist STEW ALBERT met Governor BROWN of California, as the Governor was strolling on the UC campus on the day that United Nations Ambassador ARTHUR GOLDBERG spoke. The article noted that ALBERT introduced himself to BROWN and shook hands with him and said, "I'm a Communist, PLP." The article noted that the Governor responded, "I've heard about you--you're the Chinese Communist aren't you?" ALBERT replied, "No, he was an American" and asked BROWN if he would like a copy of PL Magazine. The Governor said he didn't have any change and ALBERT handed him a copy of PL Magazine and told him to pay him the next time he saw him. U

On May 13, 1966, the Subject attended a social affair held at [redacted] the purpose of which was to acquaint PL members from various

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areas who were meeting the following day with each other
and give them opportunity to talk politics. *V*

[redacted] 5/19/66 *JKU*

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[redacted] 5/17/66 *JKU*

Special Agents of the
FBI observed the Subject
among a group of PLP
members departing from
the above-described
meeting at [redacted]

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VDC

[redacted] 5/17/66 *JKU*

STEWART ALBERT temporarily resided at 613 63rd
Street, Oakland, California, with [redacted]
who was active as a tutor in the Negro section of Oakland in

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a project sponsored by a Methodist church in Oakland. ALBERT informed [redacted] that he had come to Oakland, California from New York City in the latter part of 1965, and that his main activities are in connection with the VDC, and his main objective is to take over the VDC activities in Berkeley, California. He also advised [redacted] that he organized the Free University in New York City and would try to do the same in Berkeley, California. U

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[redacted]
[redacted] 1/3/66

On December 9, 1965, the VDC held a noon rally at the UC campus, and the Subject worked at the VDC table, U selling literature.

[redacted] 12/20/65 JFK U

In January, 1966, the Subject contacted [redacted] concerning the status of the VDC in Berkeley. He said that he has become part of the leadership of VDC and that they are in the process of discussing the future of VDC, and there are some indications that it may go out of existence. U

[redacted] 1/9/66 JFK U

On January 31, 1966, the Subject was observed in a demonstration of a group of individuals numbering approximately 200, who marched from the campus of UC, Berkeley, to the office of Congressman JEFFERY COHELAN in Oakland, California, to demonstrate against U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam. The spokesman for the group said the purpose of the demonstration was to urge COHELAN to introduce a bill in Congress to impeach President JOHNSON. U

Observation by a Special Agent of the FBI

On March 26, 1966, the Subject participated in a Vietnam Day demonstration held at Civic Center, San Francisco. U

[redacted] 3/28/66 JFK U

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On April 2 and 3, 1966, the Subject attended a 2 day convention sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference on Vietnam. The Subject and [redacted] represented the BAPLP at this convention. U

[redacted] 4/13/66 J&J

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[redacted] 2/24/66 J&J

The original documents from which the above information was obtained are no longer in possession of the Informant. U

The above information is considered ~~confidential~~ and cannot be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted] U

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Miscellaneous

In July, 1960, the Subject advised informant that he was interested in graduate study at the recently established Foreign Students School at the University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia, and had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. in this regard. (S)

[redacted] 7/12/60 J&J

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On January 31, 1963, the Subject was issued a passport and indicated that he intended to travel from New York for a period of 8 months study and travel in Europe. U

Records, Passport Office,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C., 6/23/64

On March 27, 1964, S. ALBERT of 2148 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York, contacted the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC). U

[redacted] 5/5/64 J&J

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FTD:mfm

A characterization of the SCTC is
contained in the Appendix hereto. ✓

III. DESCRIPTION

Name	STEWART EDWARD ALBERT
Date and place of birth	December 4, 1939, New York City, New York ALBERT
Parents	MARY HAROLD and ROSE (nee Schwartz ALBERT , 2148 East 29th Street Brooklyn, New York

Marital status	Single
Passport #	D 015912
Height	5'9"
Weight	184 lbs.
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Peculiarities	Wears beard and mustache; former president of weight lifting club in high school

EDWARD ALBERT
2148 EAST 29th St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

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BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka
 Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement,
 Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P.O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley.... page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing [redacted] as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that [redacted] following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and [redacted] PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

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The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and [redacted] was elected as [redacted] of PLP.

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A second source advised on May 6, 1965, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. [redacted] organizer for BAPLP operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

1.

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations, and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM.

Its officers were identified as [redacted]

and [redacted]

and [redacted]

[redacted] A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by [redacted] and [redacted] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, it was learned the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement; and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor Movement members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

On March 12, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba Executive Committee and the Progressive Labor Movement National Coordinating Committee, advised as follows:

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The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

[redacted] and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba b6 and [redacted] of the 1964 trip to Cuba and both trips were b7C sponsored by the SCTC.

By the Spring of 1964 the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the Progressive Labor Movement.

No trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

~~SECRET~~APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-56066

San Francisco, California

June 29, 1966

Title STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character SECURITY MATTER - PLP

Reference Report of [redacted]
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 7/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/26/66 - 7/18/67
TITLE OF CASE STEWART EDWARD ALBERT		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	/slc b6 b7C TYPED BY

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY [Redacted]
DATE 6-2-82~~

CHARACTER OF CASE

SM-PLP

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY PW
DATE 8/13/84~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA [Redacted] dated 6/29/66
at San Francisco.

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INFORMANTS: Date of Review OADR

Identity of Source 8-31-83 File Where Located

Selective

Service Headquarters, 205 E. 42nd
Street, New York City (by request)

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE 11-24-84

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY PW
DATE 8-13-84~~

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (105-89231) (RM)

1 - Secret Service, San Francisco
(Class 1, 2, 3 and 5c) (RM)

3 - San Francisco (100-56066)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/auc/baw/cpb/lsg
ON 10-10-2006

105-89231-14

REC-42

EX-113

31 JUL 31 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Notations

SUBV. CONTROL

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

EFG/R 8/31/77

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency	BAO	SS	STATE	Calif	
Request Recd.	Cat. 1, 2, 3, 5c				
Date Fwd.	8-4-67	8-4-67	8-4-67	8-4-67	
How Fwd.	RS	RS	RS	RS	
By	59	AHC	1567	g Q8/g Q8/g Q8/g Q8/g	

SF 100-56066
FTD/slc

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

Identity of Source

File Where Located

[Redacted]

(by request)

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[Redacted]

Department of Welfare,
200 Church Street,
New York City
(by request)

✓

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(by request)

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[Redacted]

(X)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SF 100-56066
FTD/slc

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

Identity of Source

File Where Located

Agent who observed Subject on 9/29/66 and 4/15/67 was [redacted] ✓

Marriage records reviewed by IC 0

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SF 100-56066
FTD/slc~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
- The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
- Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
- A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1966
- Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____

- This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because
(state reason)

information furnished from _____
could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

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- Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
 Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

- This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.

- This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because
(state reason)

Subject was member of PLP in 1966; propensity for violence as indicated in arrests in connection with demonstrations April, 1966; May, 1966 and November, 1966. His disregard for law and order reflected in contempt of court citation January, 1967.

- Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
 Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)
(same as no. 9)

-D*-

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 105-89231

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

July 28, 1967

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U.S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S.
4. U.S. citizens or residents who defect from the U.S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrareightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U.S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)(RM)
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 1, 2, 3 and 5c) (RM)

Report of:
Date: 7/28/67

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

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Field Office File #: 100-56066

Bureau File # 100-89231

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character: SECURITY MATTER - PLP *RECLASSIFIED BY 6/28/83 JLT/100*APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISORY INVESTIGATING
SECTION OF
DATE 9-6-77 *declassification* 8/11/92

Synopsis:

Subject resides 1930A Blake Street, Berkeley, and is employed by "Berkeley Free Press", 1705 Grove Street, Berkeley. Subject classified 1Y with Selective Service Board, New York City. Subject married Berkeley, California, 9/11/66. Subject was arrested on campus of University of California, Berkeley (UCB) 11/30/66 for maintaining public nuisance and trespass. He was later cited for contempt by defying court order banning publicity of case. Sentenced to 60 days and \$300 fine, which he has appealed. Contempt charge pending. Subject quit Progressive Labor Party in September, 1966. He attended public meeting sponsored by Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party. Subject participated in picketing of Soviet Representative speaking at UCB for alleged Soviet betrayal of North Vietnam. Subject attended meeting of anti-draft session of Students for a Democratic Society Conference, Berkeley, in December, 1966 and reportedly attended conference on Power and Politics sponsored by Californians for Liberal Representation, Los Angeles, 9/30/66 - 10/2/66. Subject also participated in demonstrations protesting U.S. participation in Vietnam; racial discrimination in San Francisco and proposed tuition at University of California. He wrote article in "Berkeley Barb", weekly newspaper, concerning failure of House Committee on Un-American Activities to subpoena him. These articles were critical of the "Old Left".

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GROUP 1*declassified by 2040 8/3/70 JLT/100*Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

SF 100-56066
FTD/slc

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Military Status

Subject is registered with Local Board 39, New York City. He has Selective Service Number 50-39-39-748. On September 18, 1963 he was found not qualified for induction on the basis of verified convulsive or pseudo-convulsive disorder. He was classified 1Y as not physically qualified for military service and this is still his present classification. U

HOWARD ALBERT

BORN - N.Y., N.Y.

B. Marital Status

X [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in November, 1966)

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The Marriage License Records, Alameda County Clerk's Office, reviewed in June, 1967 reflect that STEWART EDWARD ALBERT of 618 63rd Street, Oakland, a college teacher, the son of HOWARD and ROSE ALBERT, both born New York City, was married in Alameda County in September 11, 1966. BORN - N.Y., N.Y. [REDACTED]

C. Health CALIF.

The Subject was reportedly treated for grand mal seizures with the possibility that they might be psychomotor seizures during 1962-1963. U

X [REDACTED] in November, 1966)

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D. Residence and Employment

The Subject resides at 1930A Blake Street, Berkeley, and is employed as a writer at the "Berkeley Free Press", 1705 Grove Street, Berkeley, California.

~~✓~~ [] on 6/26/67)

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E. Previous Employments

The Subject was employed by the Greenfield Press as a Clerk, 80 4th Avenue, New York City, from July, 1958 to January, 1963.

He was employed as a Social Investigator Trainee with the Department of Welfare, New York City, from October to November of 1963 and from April to September, 1965.

~~✓~~ [] on 9/26/66)

F. Travel

Subject sought permission from Selective Service Board to travel to Canada in 1958 for period of two weeks, to Cuba in 1960 for a period of one month and to Italy and France in 1963 for a period of eight months.

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~~✓~~ [] in November, 1966)

G. Identification Record

On February 9, 1967 the FBI Identification Division advised that the Subject had the following record of arrests, under FBI Number 610 286 F:

On April 9, 1966 Subject was arrested by the Police Department at Sacramento, California, on a charge of disturbing the peace and battery. The Subject received fine of \$100 or 20 days in the County Jail for disturbing the peace and a fine of \$220 or 40 days in the County Jail for battery. Subject paid these fines rather than service time in jail.

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On April 12, 1966 Subject was arrested by Berkeley Police Department at Berkeley, California, Berkeley Police Department Number 23127, for interferring with police officer and received a six months court probation and 60 days suspended sentence with \$110 fine. *V*

On May 3, 1966 Subject was again arrested by the Police Department on charge of battery, disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. These charges were dismissed. *V*

On November 30, 1966 the Subject was arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Oakland, California, for maintaining a public nuisance and trespass. *V*

On January 14, 1967 the Subject was cited by the Police Department of Berkeley, California, on the charge of contempt of court. *V*

In connection with the arrest on November 30, 1966 the Subject was found guilty for maintaining a public nuisance on January 21, 1967 and was sentenced to 60 days (five days suspended) and \$300 fine and \$30 penalty (\$10 suspended). He was found not guilty on the trespassing charge. This conviction has been appealed by the Subject and the appeal is still pending. *V*

In connection with the criminal contempt complaint filed against Subject on January 14, 1967. These charges are still pending. *V*

[redacted] the Municipal Court, Berkeley, California on 7/18/67)

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In connection with the Subject's arrest on November 30, 1966 an article in the December 1, 1966 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", daily newspaper, noted that Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies had arrested nine persons on the University of California campus during a day-long student demonstration. The article noted that the apparently spontaneous demonstration erupted in the Student Union building in protest over a Navy *V*

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FTD/slc

recruiting table being manned there by two Navy officers. The demonstrators protested that not only was the military recruiting allowed but that a student and non-student manning a draft information table had been ousted from the Student Union Building. The article noted that six persons whom school officials believed responsible for the trouble were arrested including STEWART ALBERT of 1930A Blake Street. Three other students were arrested for interfering with officers in connection with these arrests. U

An article in the December 4, 1966 issue of the "San Francisco Sunday Examiner-Chronicle" noted that the Subject was one of ten non-students whom University of California administrators described as the most visible figures in a large group of activists who make their headquarters on the campus. They described ALBERT, age 26, as a former Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) leader, who came to the University of California the previous year after quitting his job as a New York City social worker. He was described as one of the founders of the Free University at Berkeley. He was also described as one time professional wrestler who did not attend the University of California. The article noted that ALBERT dropped out of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) the summer of 1966 and joined the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). U

Characterizations of the VDC, PLP and SDS are contained in the appendix.

An article in the January 13, 1967 edition of the "Daily Californian" newspaper published by the Associated Students of the University of California, noted that the six non-students who were arrested on November 30, 1966 on the campus at UCB had announced that they are violating an order not to comment on their court case to the press. U

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FTD/slc

The article noted that Berkeley Municipal Court Judge GEORGE BRUNN had imposed a "gag rule" on December 16, 1966 in order that the defendants could receive a fair trial, however, the six defendants were planning to break the order because they claimed it would deny them a fair trial. *U*

The January 27, 1967 issue of the "Daily Californian" noted that the Subject and three other defendants have been charged with contempt of court for deliberately violating a court order forbidding them to discuss their recent trial involving charges of creating public nuisance and trespassing in the Student Union on November 30, 1966. *U*

The article noted that the defendants scheduled a press conference and violated the ruling because it hurt their chances for a fair trial. *U*

II. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

A. PLP

STEWART ALBERT was in contact with [redacted] the West Coast Organizer of the PLP, on September 1, 1966, concerning some questions he had about PLP. On September 6, 1966 [redacted] reported to PLP [redacted] that ALBERT had quit the PLP. *U*

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S.I.
[redacted] on 8/31-9/6/66)

In September of 1966 a former member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) from Seattle was in contact with the Subject and noted that when the Subject had attended the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference Against the War in Vietnam, the Subject had expressed the suspicion that the political position of the PLP as expressed at this conference was a turn to the right from PLP policy and was oriented toward reformism in the Democratic Party. *U*

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This individual pointed out that ALBERT's suspicions had been confirmed in that the PLP had, particularly in the area of Seattle, reverted to the old Communist Party line to establish a political alliance between the Communists, liberal pacifists and the Democratic Party. This individual noted that he had recently heard that ALBERT had dropped from the PLP. U

X [] on 10/11/66)

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B. YSA and SWP

Characterizations of the YSA and SWP are contained in the appendix. U

On May 24, 1966 the Subject attended an open meeting sponsored by the Bay area YSA and the SWP at UCB. The purpose of this meeting was a memorial protest in behalf of three individuals who had been shot in Detroit. The Subject, who represented the PLP at this meeting, was one of those who spoke and he spoke of the different atmosphere affecting the "Left" in Berkeley and New York City. He noted that he had recently been arrested for demonstrating in Sacramento and urged all left-wing organizations to work together to help each other in the event of arrests during demonstration, etc. U

[] on 5/27/66)
[] on 6/2/66) X

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C. SDS

An article in the November 13, 1966 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" noted that the Subject was one of three individuals organizing a protest demonstration at the appearance of [] of the International Relations Division of the Soviet Embassy. [] was scheduled to speak at the University of California, Berkeley, on the effects of cultural exchange programs on the international scene. The Subject was quoted in the newspaper article as saying U

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that Russia's apparent willingness to enter into new cooperative agreements with the U.S. at this time is a betrayal of the North Vietnam government and for this reason a demonstration was being organized **U** against [redacted]

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The "Daily Californian" issue of November 15, 1966 noted that members of the SDS had picketed [redacted] [redacted] at UCB and that they in turn were picketed by other members of SDS, who claimed that STEWART ALBERT and his group represented only a minority **U** within the SDS.

The article noted that the group picketing [redacted] called itself the Foreign Affairs Committee of SDS, but an official statement of the SDS Steering Committee noted that the picketing was in no way approved or sponsored by the SDS. **U**

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The article noted that ALBERT, a non-student interrupted [redacted] speech several times to read from a leaflet distributed by the Foreign Affairs Committee. **U**

The Volume 1, Number 1, issue of "Onan", an internal bulletin of the SDS at Berkeley, California, was distributed on the UCB campus on November 22, 1966. This issue contained an article captioned "New Left Militarism or Old Left Remnants" and criticized the so-called "Foreign Affairs Committee" of SDS composed of STEWART ALBERT and some members of PLP. The article noted that this committee reflected and perpetuated the language and logic of militarism that dominates the **U** United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

The article noted that the questions that the "Foreign Affairs Committee" asked the Soviet representative reflected the kind of militaristic thinking that SDS as radicals are attempting to change. **U**

[redacted] furnished copy of "Onan
on 11/30/66)

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On December 28, 1966 the Subject attended an anti-draft session of the conference held by the SDS in Berkeley, California. The purpose of this session was to decide upon SDS position on the draft and discussion was held on the proposals of the anti-draft committee of the conference. U

X [] on 1/12/67)

D. Protests Against U.S. Policy in Vietnam

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On August 6, 1966 and on April 15, 1967 the Subject participated in demonstrations in San Francisco U protesting U.S. position on the war in Vietnam.

X [] on 8/12/66 and observation
of SA of FBI on 4/15/67)

E. Miscellaneous Demonstrations

On September 28, 1966 a demonstration by residents of the Bayview and Hunters Point areas of San Francisco took place triggered by the shooting of a 16 year old Negro youth the previous day by a San Francisco Police V officer.

On September 29, 1966 a protest demonstration of some twenty persons took place at City Hall in San Francisco. A leaflet distributed at the demonstration noted that it was sponsored by the Berkeley campus SDS and protested discrimination against the black people and demanded that the police officer involved in the shooting be tried for murder and that the mayor and governor be denounced for using troops to quell a riot provoked by conditions for which they were responsible. Among those present at the demonstration was STEWART ALBERT. U

(Observation of SA of FBI
on 9/29/66)

SF 100-56066
FTD/slc

An article in the "Daily Californian", issue of January 20, 1967, noted that some 3,000 students marched in protest at the University of California, against proposed tuition charges at the University of California. At this demonstration STEWART ALBERT, who was awaiting trial for an arrest on November 30, 1966, talked to the audience about the alleged disparity between the governor's concept of education and the government's concept. *V*

F. Californians for Liberal Representation (CLR)

CLR is a self-described organization for liberal thought and action pledged to support candidates who by their past records and announced views would be champions of civil rights, civil liberties and world peace. *V*

At a meeting of the Communist Party held on August 4, 1966 at Long Beach, California, it was announced that the Communist Party, USA recommended that the CLR conference to be held in Los Angeles September 30, 1966 to October 2, 1966 be a major concentration for the Communist Party. *V*

XL [REDACTED] on 8/10/66)

The names of Mr. and Mrs. STEWART ALBERT, 1930A Blake Street, Berkeley, was contained on a list of individuals who had been offered and accepted housing in the Los Angeles area in order to attend the State-wide conference on Power and Politics sponsored by the CLR, September 30, 1966 to October 2, 1966. *V*

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XL [REDACTED] on 10/7/66)

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G. Miscellaneous

The "Berkeley Barb", weekly newspaper published in Berkeley, California, in its issue of August 19, 1966, contained an article by STEWART ALBERT captioned "Old HUAC, New Left". The article was satiricle and described the Subject's frustrations in not being subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The article was also critical of the "Old Left" and noted that they built much of their strength on an idealized and false view of Soviet life. U

The "Berkeley Barb" issue of August 26, 1966, contained the second part of this article by ALBERT in which he continued his criticism of the Old Left and the need for a new radical movement. ALBERT said that a new party and political perspective were needed and that independent politics are presently dominated by an old and irrelevant Left. He said that in our own time and in our own way we will bring the new political foundation about and the politics will be radically different. V

SF 100-56066

CAMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE,
 formerly known as the
 Vietnam Day Committee (VDC),
 Berkeley

A source advised in May, 1965 that the VDC was founded in May, 1965 to organize the May 21-22, 1965 community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) Campus.

Public literature distributed by the VDC revealed that the purpose of the VDC was to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam and to utilize dramatic, large-scale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam war

A second source advised on June 24, 1966 that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California on June 22, 1966, [redacted] whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented among other things that "with our help," the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control."

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source related on September 29, 1966 that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by [redacted]. Source added that the VDC was no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there was no continuity between the original and current VDC.

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A fourth source on October 27, 1966 identified [redacted] as a member of the SWP.

Third source informed on April 18, 1967 that the activities of the VDC had been taken over by the Campus VDC, and there no longer was an off-campus VDC in Berkeley. Source related Campus VDC is a registered on-Campus organization with UCB. Source added that for the time being, Campus VDC is expected to remain dormant. However, its name and skeletal organization would be kept alive by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) as a "standby organization" to be used only when necessary.

Third source identified [redacted] of the Campus VDC and stated those active in the Campus VDC when it functioned included [redacted] and [redacted] who consulted with SWP and YSA leadership regarding Campus VDC operations and activities.

Third source on April 24, 1967 identified [redacted] and [redacted] as members of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

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Third source on February 6, 1967 identified [redacted] as a member of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted]. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 [redacted] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a bi-weekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge", Page 6, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level!"

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

1
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in
the San Francisco Bay area as the
Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka.
the Bay Area Committee of the Young
Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee
for the Young Socialist)

SF 100-56066

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: The San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-56066

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/14/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/14/68 - 8/26/68
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	b6 b7C
CHARACTER OF CASE		TYPED BY pae	

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *DRM*
DATE *7/28/68*

REFERENCE: Report of SA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES *Francisco*,
AND FIELD OFFICES *San Francisco* FD-128, 7/31/68.
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *RW*
DATE *8/13/84*

INFORMANTS:

Class. by *10321 DRM/lsg*

9-1430

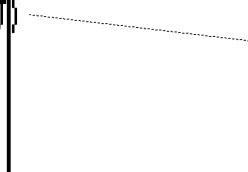
41-6 EXT. BY

FBI - TGM II, 1-2.12

OF REVIEW

5-6-88

5-12-87

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(U) 

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b7DDECLASSIFIED BY 60324/auc/baw/cpb/lsg
ON 10-10-2006

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (105-89231) (RM)
4 - New York (105-42122) (RM)
(1 - Secret Service, New
York) (Class 1, 2, 3, & 5c)
(RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-56066)

105-89231-18 REC 11
EX-102
11 SEP 13 1968

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	DAO - STATE - CIA - U.S.S.S. (FO-3)
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	9/19/68
How Fwd.	100-56066
By	5 SEP 2004

Notation

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 4-24-84

SF 100-56066
LJN/pae

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

[redacted]

(by request)

(U)

[redacted] *C*

(U)

[redacted] *C*

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Instant Report

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Agents observing Subject as set forth in the details of this report were as follows:

Date of Observation

6/29/67

1/10/68

4/23/68

Observing Agent

[redacted]

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This report is classified "confidential" because it contains information supplied by [redacted] through [redacted] confidential informants or sources of continuing value, whose identities could reasonably be determined from the information furnished and thereby destroy their effectiveness in the internal security field. *V*

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- B* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 6, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1) (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, New York City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s) (1) (RM) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - Secret Service, New York (Class 1, 2, 3, & 5c)(RM)

Report of:
Date:

9/6/68

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

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Field Office File #:

SF 100-56066

Bureau File #: 105-89231

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - PLP

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

Synopsis:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND BUREAU DIVISIONS
ADVISED OF EXISTING
SPLIT(S) OR
DATE 9-6-77 RTT/pc
declassification5-12-PL BY 6383 JET/TC

ALBERT resides 13 E. 3rd Street, New York, New York; employment unknown. Appeal pending in Superior Court, Alameda County, Calif., on a 1967 conviction of maintaining a public nuisance. A contempt of court charge in connection with his trial for public nuisance was dismissed on 7/24/67. ALBERT participant in actions in protest of the Selective Service System 7/67-4/68. Subject present at demonstration at the Pentagon 10/21-23/67, sponsored by National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Arrested on 10/23/67, at Pentagon entrance. Other activity in National Mobilization Committee set forth. Subject described as one of the original founders of the Youth International Party (YIPPIES). V

- RUC -

DETAILS:I. BACKGROUNDA. Residence~~CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification~~*declassified by 2040
8/31/77 CFS/pc*

SF 100-56066
LJN/pae

STEWART ALBERT is back in New York City
and residing at 13 E. 3rd Street.

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[redacted]
On 5/9/68

B. Employment

Subject's current employment, if any, is
unknown.

C. Identification Record

On August 26, 1968, [redacted]
[redacted] Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court,
Berkeley, California, advised as follows:

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STEWART ALBERT was one of six persons arrested on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) on November 30, 1966. He was charged with violation of Section 372 and 602L of the Penal Code of the State of California. At a jury trial held in January, 1967, he was found guilty of violation of Section 372 Penal Code (maintaining a public nuisance). The jury was unable to decide guilt or innocence on the charge of violation of Section 602L (trespassing).

For conviction of violation of Section 372 ALBERT was sentenced to 60 days in jail with five days suspended and fined \$330.00 with \$10.00 suspended. An appeal of this conviction was filed and the appeal papers sent to the Superior Court for the County of Alameda on January 24, 1967. This appeal is still pending in Superior Court.

On July 24, 1967, the charge of trespass was dismissed at the request of the District Attorney.

On January 14, 1967, a criminal contempt complaint was filed against ALBERT and others for violating an order issued by the Judge who presided over the trial for trespass and maintaining a public nuisance. This contempt charge was also dismissed and discharged on July 24, 1967.

SF 100-56066
LJN/pae

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Activities In Opposition to the Selective Service System

On June 29, 1967, a demonstration was held at the U. S. Army Induction Center, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland, California. Pickets carried such signs as "Hell no, we won't go", "U.S. Get Out of Vietnam", "JOHNSON's War on Poverty--the Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Shot." At 7:30 a.m. the Oakland Police Department arrested 20 persons for blocking the entrance to the Induction Center. U

A Special Agent of the FBI noted that one of the persons present and participating in this demonstration was STEWART ALBERT. U

[Redacted]
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[Redacted]
On 12/27/67

On January 10, 1968, a rally to announce a "Stop the Draft Week" was held on the steps of Sproul Hall on the UCB campus. It was announced that Stop the Draft Week would be held during the period February 26 through March 1, 1968. The first speaker at this rally identified himself as STEWART ALBERT. He was observed by Special Agents of the FBI as he spoke about plans for Stop the Draft Week. U

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[Redacted]
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[Redacted]
On 4/19/68

One of the demonstrations during STDW was held on April 23, 1968, at the U. S. Army Induction Center, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland. By 7:00 a.m. it was estimated that approximately 1,000 demonstrators were in the immediate vicinity of the Induction Center. During confrontations between the police and demonstrators a small number of arrests were made. STEWART ALBERT was observed by Special Agents of the FBI as he participated in this demonstration. U

In the April 22, 1968, edition of "The Daily Californian," there appeared a story on page one concerning STDW activities. The article identified STEWART as a member of the STDW steering committee. U

"The Daily Californian" is a campus newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UCB. U

B. National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

The NMC was originated at a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1966, for the specific purpose of holding massive anti-war demonstrations in New York City and in San Francisco on April 15, 1967. The organization was U

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first titled as the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). Its first Chairman was the noted late pacifist A. J. MUSTE. The founding convention urged all persons interested in the anti-war movement to converge on either San Francisco or New York City on April 15, 1967, to participate in mass marches and rallies protesting United States intervention in Vietnam. East Coast and West Coast headquarters for the SMC were established in New York and San Francisco. The above demonstrations were held. The SMC, however, remained active. Eventually it evolved into the NMC. V

On August 6, 1967, a West Coast conference of the NMC was held in San Francisco, California. STEWART ALBERT was present at this conference. Among the items discussed was a "Peace Torch Marathon." The Peace Torch Marathon was a plan whereby a torch first lighted in Japan (the only nation which has undergone atomic attack) would be transported to the United States by air and then carried by vehicle or runners from the West Coast to Washington, D. C. STEWART ALBERT had been one of the approximately six persons planning the Peace Torch Marathon. It now developed, however, that other members of the Marathon planning staff wished to exclude ALBERT and three other persons from the planning staff. After much debate ALBERT was excluded from this staff. U

[redacted]
On 8/7/67

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[redacted] has previously advised that ALBERT's exclusion from the Peach Torch Marathon Planning Committee was the result of a fight for control of this committee within the SMC. The battleline was generally drawn between V

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Communist Party (CP) elements and their friends on the one hand and elements of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on the other hand. The CP people gained control of the Peace Torch planning and then excluded the non-CP members and adherents from the committee. *U*

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450. *U*

On September 16, 1967, the Administrative Committee of the NMC, held a meeting at Academy Hall, New York City. According to the minutes of this meeting, STEWART ALBERT was among those present. The entire meeting was devoted to planning for the October 21-22 action at the Pentagon in Virginia. The plan for October 21 is generally to march to the Pentagon with as many people as possible from staging areas in Washington, D.C. At the Pentagon a rally with noted speakers would be held. Later civil disobedience would ensue. This would take the form of blocking the entrances to the Pentagon on all five sides, thereby preventing people from entering the Pentagon to work. *U*

[redacted]
On 9/21/67

As of September 21, 1967, STEWART ALBERT is on the NMC staff at ~~its~~ headquarters, 857 Broadway, New York City. ALBERT's duties are that of editor of "The Mobilizer," the official publication of the NMC. *U*

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[redacted]
On 9/21/67

By letter dated December 12, 1967, the Washington Field Office advised as follows: *U*

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U. S. Commissioner's Docket Number 597
Alexandria, Virginia, contains the following information: *U*

STEWART ALBERT, born December 4, 1939, and furnishing a home address of 13 E. 3rd Street, New York City, was arrested by U. S. Marshals at the mall entrance to the Pentagon at 12:20 a.m. on October 23, 1967. He was charged with "refusing to leave." For this offense ALBERT received a \$25.00 fine, a 15-day suspended jail sentence, and six months probation. *U*

The October 20, 1967, edition of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Leaders of SANE Split on Leftists." The article began as follows:

"The National Committee For A SANE Nuclear Policy is split by a dispute over whether to cooperate with extreme left-wing groups in its campaign against the war in *U* Vietnam."

The article went on to state that certain members of SANE were concerned with the cooperation that some SANE leaders had been giving to the NMC. Particularly disturbing to some SANE members was the fact that DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK is a Board member of SANE and at the same time is a co-chairman of the NMC. Near the end of the article the following paragraph appeared: *U*

"The officers of the Mobilization (NMC) have never disguised the fact that several prominent communists were on the Administrative Committee. Among those who have publicly identified themselves as such are the following:
STEWART EDWARD ALBERT, Progressive Labor Party..." *U*

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is contained in the *U* Appendix attached hereto.

The article then listed other members of the Administrative Committee of the NMC. *U*

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LJN/pae

"The New York Times" is a daily newspaper of general circulation published in New York City. U

C. Youth International Party (YIP)

In March, 1968, a leaflet appeared in New York City, which announced the formation of the Youth International Party (YIP). The leaflet stated that a group of 25 artists, writers, and musicians have agreed to participate in the founding of this party. The leaflet stated that YIP will stage a massive youth festival in Chicago during the time of the Democratic National Convention. The leaflet urged people to join YIP in Chicago for a festival of youth, music, and theatre. The leaflet did not announce any plans for YIP other than the Chicago activity. One of the persons listed as an original founder of YIP was "STU ALBERT." U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [redacted]

and [redacted]

and [redacted] A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 [redacted] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
September 6, 1968

Title

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character

SECURITY MATTER - PLP

Reference

Report of [redacted]
dated and captioned as above
at San Francisco, California.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

15-04 8-3-501

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2-USA, Chicago

Report of: [redacted]

Date: 9/30/68

Office: Chicago, Illinois

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Field Office File #: 176-9

Bureau File #:

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character: ANTIRIOT LAWS

Synopsis: Chicago Police Department officers who arrested subject, August 23, 1968, interviewed. Under-cover investigator for Illinois State's Attorney's Office interviewed concerning activities during Democratic National Convention. V

- P -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-80 BY RCB/jad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

September 26, 1968

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they noted that a 1957 Willys Jeep Station Wagon was illegally parked near the Southeast corner of the Civic Center and a large crowd was not only in the Civic Center Plaza but also beginning to move into the street area.

Inasmuch as this was a normal working day, traffic was beginning to back up as a result of this interference.

Also at this time he noted that a group of individuals who appeared to be "yippie" types were proceeding from the vicinity of the illegally parked Willys Station Wagon. One of these individuals was carrying a pig.

[redacted] and walked toward the "yippie" group. He overheard these individuals yelling "Pig for President" and "We stand for a Garbage platform". He also heard other individuals in the crowd, who appeared to be only observers, make statements which indicated the "yippie" individuals were not safe in the crowd.

[redacted] gave instructions to the "yippie" individuals to depart however they continued their yelling and did not obey his instructions.

[redacted] then placed seven of these individuals

On 9/25/68 at Chicago, Illinois File # 176-9

by SA [redacted] slm

Date dictated 9/25/68

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who appeared to be involved in the "pig" incident, under arrest. These seven individual were transported to the Chicago Police Department Central Detention, 1121 South State Street

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[redacted] advised he recalls STEWART ALBERT as being among the individuals arrested above. He stated he does not recall anything regarding this individual other than the fact he was among the group in the Civic Center and participated in the incident.

[redacted] was shown a photograph taken by the Chicago Police Department, under IR number 213339, which he identified as being identical with STEWART ALBERT, referred to above.

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[redacted] advised that ALBERT failed to appear in local court on September 19, 1968, and his bond was forfeited and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

J

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 26, 1968b6
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they noted that a 1957 Willys Jeep station wagon was illegally parked near the Southeast corner of the Civic Center and a large crowd was not only in the Civic Center Plaza but also beginning to move into the street area.

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On 9/25/68 at Chicago, Illinois File # 176-9

by SA [redacted] /slm

Date dictated 9/25/68

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who appeared to be involved in the "pig" incident, under arrest. These seven individual were transported to the Chicago Police Department Central Detention, 1121 South State Street

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[redacted] advised STEWART ALBERT was among the individuals arrested in connection with this incident. He stated he does not recall anything specific regarding STEWART ALBERT, however, it was his opinion that ALBERT seemed to be more closely associated with JERRY RUBIN and [redacted] than with the other individuals arrested. He stated in this regard, [redacted] seemed to hang in a group and [redacted] did not seem to fit into the group at all.

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[redacted] was shown a photograph taken by the Chicago Police Department under IR # 213339, which he identified as being identical with the individual referred to above, STEWART ALBERT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date: September 6, 1968.

[redacted] States Attorney's Office, Cook County, Illinois, was interviewed this date concerning his activities during the period immediately preceding and during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois.

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[redacted] was able to determine a vague alliance between the following leaders of the group, indicated as best as was made available to him:

DAVE DILLINGER National Mobilization Committee

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[redacted] National Mobilization Committee

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

JERRY RUBIN Youth International Party (YIP)

9/6/68 Chicago, Illinois

File #

SA [redacted] AND
SA [redacted] JFS:jsb6
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Date dictated

9/6/68

ABBIE HOFFMAN



YIP

Black Panthers

National Mobilization Committee

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YIP

[redacted] stated that upon arrival in the City of Chicago, these leaders stated above had no prior understanding or commitment to each other for support purposes other than a general feeling of kinship between their groups. [redacted] felt that there was no real organization between the leaders and their groups even at the close of the DNC; however, he did feel that each group was engaged in a planned conspiracy within itself to cause unrest in the City of Chicago and disrupt the DNC in whatever manner seemed advantageous at the time. U

[redacted]
and for that reason is best equipped to speak specifically about RUBIN and only generally about the other leaders. U

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[redacted] stated that the feeling which RUBIN projected to his followers and sympathizers was a plan for "spontaneous combustion" which was to be run and organized by the marshals of the group. It was RUBIN's plan to incite violence, and after the violence was begun it was then the job of the marshals to capitalize on the situation and keep things going by suggestion and heated speeches of encouragement. U

However, when things would seem to calm down and cool off the leaders would take it upon themselves to encourage people to action. One such incident was on Tuesday night, August 27, 1968, when [redacted] got up in front of a group and made an announcement over a microphone to a large crowd of demonstrators. During the speech he encouraged the group to obtain .357 magnums and .45 automatics and get out into the crowd and kill police officers and when the opportunity arose, to kill Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY himself. U

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Another such incident was on Monday night, August 26, 1968, when the Chicago Police attempted to clear the park. On this occasion ALBERT HOFFMAN made a speech encouraging the demonstrators to remain in the park and not be moved. The purpose behind this speech was to create a direct confrontation between the police and the demonstrators. It was HOFFMAN's feeling that only through direct confrontation on as many possible occasions as possible could they win the support of the populace. Therefore, it was HOFFMAN's main contribution to the incidents during this period of time, to keep the people stirred up about the right to stay in the park. Each time the crowd was about to be dispersed HOFFMAN would encourage direct confrontation with the police.

[redacted] stated that the leaders as enumerated above, never met in a group for fear of a mass arrest of all leaders on a conspiracy charge. Therefore, all conferences were held between one and two leaders and never at a given time or location, and said conference matter to be passed along one leader to another. U

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RUBIN on many occasions had personal conferences [redacted] at which time RUBIN indicated [redacted] that it was his objective, if at all possible, to kill all the candidates together with Mayor DALEY. RUBIN seemed well versed on the Communist Party line and referred to Comrade LENIN and MAO TSE TUNG and quoted them freely and seemingly with good authority. RUBIN indicated [redacted] that he strongly believed in communism as the best form of government and he would personally work for the achievement of that end in the United States. RUBIN also indicated [redacted] that their group was too small at this time to accomplish anything significant during the convention week, therefore, it was necessary to dupe the McCarthy followers into following their lead. *U*

RUBIN also related [redacted] an awful fear of being arrested by Federal authorities, specifically prior to the DNC, and generally at any time. RUBIN also cautioned [redacted] that in any speeches made by him, never to use the term "I" or "Me", but rather to be general and use the term "We", "Us" and "You." He stated that he felt in this manner prosecution would be difficult or impossible. *U*

HOFFMAN on Tuesday afternoon, to the best of [redacted] knowledge, met with leaders of the Blackstone Rangers in order to encourage them to come into their organization for disruption purposes. [redacted] was not present at the conference with Ranger leaders, however, was told [redacted] after a conference with HOFFMAN that the Rangers would not affiliate themselves with the Y.I.P. at this time. *U*

[redacted] stated that all the leaders above enumerated are egotists and each believes himself to be the best leader. [redacted] stated, however, that HOFFMAN was, in his opinion, the "goofiest of the lot" and that RUBIN was probably the best, most capable leader of those he encountered. [redacted] stated that in his opinion there is no doubt that RUBIN is either a member of the Communist Party or is so closely allied with it as to make them inseparable. He stated that RUBIN is calm, cool, and collected in his thinking on most occasions and for this reason presents a greater threat than any of the above enumerated leaders. *U*

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[redacted] At this time RUBIN stated to Lieutenant [redacted]
Chicago Police Department Intelligence Division,
that [redacted] was, in fact, his [redacted] and
RUBIN again admitted this fact on nationwide television [redacted] the following day. ✓

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[redacted] learned that it was RUBIN himself who encouraged direct association between the Y.I.P. and the Head Hunters motorcycle gang of Chicago and the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang of Los Angeles. RUBIN stated that these groups were needed to augment their own ranks and to have the necessary "fire power" against the Chicago Police Department. RUBIN stated that they were being used as pawns or tools to further the end proposed by the Y.I.P. ✓

On several occasions the news media would contact and notify SDS Headquarters and [redacted] in particular where the live camera coverage would be located at a given time so that the demonstrators could plan a confrontation at that location so that it could be best covered by the news media. [redacted] was also present on at least one occasion when RUBIN directed one of his marshals, name unknown, to contact the news media and advise them where they wished to plan a confrontation with the police so that live coverage would be afforded the incident. ✓

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[redacted] stated that the chain of command within the group was as follows: A leader, as in this case JERRY RUBIN, marshals, followed by enforcers, followed by the rank and file members. He stated that it is the leaders' responsibility to make sure everything is going according to schedule and that enough action is being taken at all times. He stated that it was not the leaders' obligation to come up with ideas to be used against the Chicago Police Department. He stated that these ideas about how to confront the police and make the Police Department look conspicuous and oppressive were the obligation of the marshals which in turn were to be applied by the enforcers. ✓

On occasions throughout the DNC, things did tend to calm down and it was at this point that RUBIN would have to step in and create an incident on which the marshals and enforcers could capitalize. One such incident was on Tuesday night while in the Park - the crowd began to sit down, relax, and sort of fall apart. On this occasion, [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), who drives a green Volkswagen, was speaking to the crowd by microphone.

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[redacted] indicated to the crowd that it might be a good idea to calm down temporarily. RUBIN overheard this speech and rushed to the microphone and on this occasion directed the crowd to get to their feet and in a fit of rage lost his calm, cool, and collected manner, and directed the people to get out into the streets and to kill the "pigs" (indicating Chicago Police Officers) and to kill Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY. At this time RUBIN directed one of his enforcers named STU ALBERT to go get a live pig and present it to the crowd. The reason this was done is because on prior occasions the presentation of a live pig to the crowd was known to cause a violent reaction. On this occasion the people, in fact, got to their feet and began to yell and scream and when RUBIN saw this happen, he stated [redacted] that this was the occasion to "go for broke," and continued to agitate the crowd, advising them to kill police, fight with police, take to the streets, create disturbances, and create havoc wherever and as long as possible. [redacted] stated that this is the only occasion that he saw RUBIN lose his dignity and it is the only occasion that he heard RUBIN say "I direct you to...", indicating specific acts of violence as indicated above.

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[redacted] was with JERRY RUBIN, ABBIE HOFFMAN, [redacted] and [redacted] who in his opinion were the greatest agitators. Closely associated with [redacted] and RUBIN was a girl named [redacted] [redacted] who surrounded herself with a number of good-looking girls. Her purpose was to encourage these girls to associate with delegates to the DNC and, if possible, to associate with candidates themselves and put them in compromising positions.

CG 44-1163

If this was achieved, [redacted] pledged support to the young girls and advised them that photographs would be taken and tape recordings made of what transpired and that these girls would be suitably rewarded. [redacted] observed some of this photographic equipment and sound equipment and indicated that it was comparable in nature to the best equipment used by law enforcement. [redacted] stated that to the best of his knowledge, [redacted] was never able to put her ideas into practice, however, a definite overt attempt was made on her part along these lines.

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[redacted] stated that he can personally testify and is willing to testify against the four above-stated individuals as to their personal activities of inciting the crowd to riot. During the entire DNC the over-all feeling was that this confrontation with law enforcement was only the first step in a year-long systematic policy of planned confrontation with various police agencies throughout the country. Specifically RUBIN related [redacted] that there would be grave trouble and unrest at many universities throughout the country beginning in the fall and that there would be riots every time a political candidate would speak to any sizeable crowd. RUBIN also indicated that there would be riots on election day in places yet to be determined.

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RUBIN attended the Black Panther rally on Tuesday night, August 27, 1968, at which time the above policy of disruption of election procedures was discussed specifically as the main topic of conversation. RUBIN encouraged riots on election day as a symbol of their attack on the very basis of the democratic process.

On every occasion when RUBIN would talk to the assembled crowd he would indicate to them and encourage them to riot and cause civil unrest with the caution that the demonstrators should not spread themselves too thin so that they could be easily handled by the Chicago Police Department. Rather, RUBIN wanted the riots restricted to one very small area of the city, namely either Old Town or in front of the Hilton Hotel, where news coverage could best be afforded. It was RUBIN's feeling that the news media would make the riot at one location look so out of proportion that to the public it would seem that this riot was citywide and had public support. RUBIN allied himself with [redacted] on most occasions when they had to encourage the MC CARTHY supporters to action. It was the feeling among all leaders, but specifically among RUBIN, [redacted] and HOFFMAN that the MC CARTHYITES must be duped into support of their action.

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CG 44-1163

Prior to convention time RUBIN stated [redacted] that he expected 100,000 demonstrators and/or sympathizers present in the city of Chicago. When it became evident that only 5,000 to 8,000 demonstrators arrived RUBIN attributed this lack of support to the security precautions taken by the Federal, city and state governments. He stated that he specifically believed that half the prospective crowd was discouraged by the very fact that National Guard troops were stationed in the city of Chicago. [redacted] stated that he never saw any leader including RUBIN demonstrate the use of guerilla tactics to fight the police. [redacted]

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[redacted] a conference between RUBIN and his marshals and enforcers, at which time it was determined that the guerilla tactics would be saved to be used as their main punch when they moved on to the Amphitheater. The move on the Amphitheater was not scheduled for any point and time; however, when the time was right [redacted] and RUBIN would encourage the march on the Amphitheater and guerilla tactics were to be used at this time. By guerilla tactics [redacted] understood RUBIN to mean the use of guerilla nails, guerilla balls, the snake dance, smoke bombs, gas grenades, and whatever other ingenious techniques could be thought up by the marshals and enforcers. (0)

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JFS: dav

RUBIN, while conferring with his marshals in the [redacted] expounded upon qualities of communism, the communist form of government, and that it was the best and most workable form of government. RUBIN indicated on this occasion, Tuesday night, August 27, 1968, that it was his plan and the plan of [redacted] HOFFMAN, and [redacted] to:

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1. Disrupt the DNC.
2. Embarrass Chicago Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY.
3. Win the support of the news media and thereby
4. Win the support of the people.
5. Make it appear that they (the demonstrators) were right and the underdogs.
6. Make it appear that they were being oppressed. U

[redacted] stated that by mid-afternoon, Wednesday, RUBIN stated [redacted] that it was his belief they had accomplished what they had set out to do, as above stated. At this same time, RUBIN indicated [redacted] that with support such as they saw in Chicago, in the very near future they would be able to institute confrontations all over the United States with local police agencies, and when it appeared that they had enough support, a major confrontation would take place at which time a violent overthrow of the United States Government would take place. RUBIN indicated that when this ultimately takes place, it will be an armed conflict. [redacted] questioned RUBIN as to when this might occur. RUBIN answered this by stating that no deadline has been set, but that when the time was right, the leaders of this movement will know it for what it is and at this time they will lead a spontaneous revolution and take over even the Armed Forces. RUBIN stated [redacted] that their ultimate end was nothing less than armed revolution in the streets of the United States. Toward this end they will use any group, any law, or any issue. To be more specific on this point, RUBIN indicated that civil rights, of itself, was unimportant. However, the civil rights issue could be used as a tool to create unrest and evidence to the people that the minorities in the United States were truly being oppressed, and that their group stood for the opposite maxim. In this way they would be able to achieve public support as the underdog and as being the champion of the U

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people oppressed by a police state. RUBIN also indicated that the Viet Nam issue was also a tool being used as is the civil rights issue.

RUBIN and [redacted] both directed this type of thinking and encouraged others to think this way at every conference amongst marshals and enforcers. The main theme seems to have been the object of gaining public support, while not letting the public know what their main objective really was. RUBIN indicated to [redacted] that they would use anything, anybody, or any group as a tool and as a pawn to achieve this end. [redacted] stated that he never saw RUBIN or any other leader actually demonstrate the use or application or making of any firearm or explosive or any device or technique capable of causing bodily injury. However, this was not the obligation of a leader, such as RUBIN. Rather, as previously stated, this was the obligation of the marshals.

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[redacted] was present on numerous occasions when the marshals would approach RUBIN and [redacted] with an idea or a device which could be used to combat the police, cause civil unrest, and/or disrupt the DNC. On each occasion RUBIN would encourage use of these devices, techniques, and ideas by using a statement such as, "Don't tell me about it, make these things and use them." [redacted] stated that RUBIN definitely knew of the use of guerilla nails, guerilla balls, stink bombs, etc., and encouraged their use both on a man-to-man basis and publicly by microphone from a stage. [redacted] stated that several of the devices which he saw were as follows:

1. A styrafoam ball with nails inserted which would be thrown at charging police, thereby causing injury to them and with the specific hope that it would put out a police officer's eye.
2. A spray bottle with oven cleaner in it which would be sprayed at police at a confrontation.
3. Some type of gas, spray, or grenade which would be thrown at the police.
4. The use of a thick rubber glove which would be used by an individual to pick up a tear gas grenade thrown by the police into a crowd, and to be thrown back at the police.

[redacted] was present on at least one occasion when a tear gas grenade was so thrown back at the police.

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RUBIN specifically in many speeches encouraged the use of force through mob violence against the police and National Guard. On many occasions [redacted] heard RUBIN tell a crowd that when the time was right during a riotous situation someone should personally kill Mayor DALEY, and at the same time encouraged people to kill police officers. RUBIN also specifically incited the crowd to march on the Amphitheater when the time was right, and that he would let the people know when the time was at hand. RUBIN indicated [redacted] that by using this method an assassin would not have to be hired but that each and every member of the crowd was a potential assassin. RUBIN stated that the time and place to kill would never be indicated by a leader for fear of arrest on a conspiracy charge. However, he stated that he would wait for the opportune moment, and during a spontaneous outbreak by the crowd, he would encourage action, and he was confident that someone would actually be able to assassinate Mayor DALEY. RUBIN also indicated to the crowd on many occasions that they should learn from the Viet Cong that guerilla warfare works best in small groups in a hit-and-run type technique. He indicated that the police could not move on many small groups acting in this manner, and for that reason, they were relatively safe to operate in this way. RUBIN indicated to his marshals during close conference with them that small bands of guerillas could set fires in the Chicago Loop and blow up the Grant Park underground garage, which would necessitate the calling of large numbers of police officers to the scene, thereby freeing the demonstrators to march on the DNC. U

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[redacted] never saw any of the leaders themselves commit acts of violence because they knew the Chicago Police Department had "tails" on each of them and they were all being continually watched for an overt violation of the law. U

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Near the end of the DNC, [redacted] went around to different out-of-state leaders, such as [redacted] and [redacted] and asked that when they returned to their home states they should continue what began in Chicago, specifically, at the universities. RUBIN at a conference on Wednesday indicated that he had travelled to Chicago for the purpose of disrupting the DNC, and that he would travel in the future to cause civil disorders toward the ultimate end of a violent overthrow of the United States Government. [redacted] questioned RUBIN about this statement and RUBIN personally and specifically made the same statement [redacted] and placed emphasis in it. U

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By Wednesday, August 28, 1968, [redacted] was on a very confidential basis with RUBIN and RUBIN confided in him the following: U

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1. Wherever 20,000 people gather for political purposes, the Y.I.P. would have members there to create a "little Chicago."
2. That if police and Federal authorities pursued the disrupting and disbandment of the Y.I.P., they would go "underground". Toward this end, RUBIN stated that money was being collected as well as weapons and a telecommunications center was being planned.
3. RUBIN stated that the man he was most afraid of was J. EDGAR HOOVER, FBI Director, due to his experienced handling of the Communist Party in the past. He stated that this is the main reason the Y.I.P. might have to go underground.

[redacted] stated that when RUBIN spoke of Mr. HOOVER, he used the foulest language coupled with the longest string of foul adjectives he has ever heard to describe the Director of the FBI.

[redacted] stated RUBIN would always refer to what was happening in Chicago as "THE MOVEMENT" or "THE PARTYLINE", thereby indicating his affiliation with the Communist Party, USA.

[redacted] stated that quite openly RUBIN was contacted by a man who was initially from Poland, and he stated that he was a member of the Communist Party. This man met with RUBIN in the presence of [redacted] at Lincoln Park. At this time, this unknown Polish man showed RUBIN a letter from a Communist Party member in New York. This letter did not contain orders but was rather used as credentials for the bearer. Upon seeing this letter RUBIN stated, "Ah, yes, he's a sweetheart." After seeing these credentials, RUEIN put the word through to his marshals and enforcers that this man was to be protected at all costs and at no time should this man be allowed to be arrested.

[redacted] questioned RUBIN about this individual. RUBIN answered by stating that this Polish National now lives in London, England, and is employed, as a cover, in some news media, and that this man was acting as the representative of a New York confidant.

[redacted] would not entrust the name of this Polish National or the New York confidant [redacted] described this Polish National as a white male, approximately 50 years old, 5'9", stocky build, receding hairline, greying hair, no glasses or mustach, spoke with a heavy Polish accent, and was accompanied by another man who never spoke a word.

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[redacted] stated that much of the information concerning financial backing of this demonstration was kept from him. However, he was able to determine that each demonstrator was instructed to come to Chicago with \$200 in cash. He was able to determine that a telephone number ending in or beginning with the numbers 2267 was the control point of the currency. He was also able to determine that the demonstration was financially in a bad state, because after [redacted] was arrested, the persons responsible for his bond came to RUBIN and told him to keep the leaders in hand because bond money was short. b6
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[redacted] was also able to determine that the people backing this demonstration financially were becoming disillusioned with the potential cost of bonds, attorney's fees, court costs, and overall legal costs to get the leaders from beneath these charges. b6
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[redacted] stated that near the end of the DNC this was a very sore spot and troublesome position for the leaders.

[redacted] at which time [redacted] signed a complaint charging RUBIN with several violations of local and state law. At this time, RUBIN did not deny association with [redacted] but rather openly admitted that [redacted] was a confidant of his and acted as his [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] was a good [redacted] and he was privileged to have known him. RUBIN again made this statement to the press on nationwide television on Thursday, August 29, 1968. b6
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On September 25, 1968, SA [redacted]
interviewed Chicago Police Officers [redacted]

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[redacted] who
were assigned during the week of August 24-30, 1968, to
a general surveillance of the activities of JERRY C. RUBIN,
a leader of the Youth International Party (commonly known
as the Yippies). The officers furnished information
regarding RUBIN, which is reported elsewhere, but advised
they had no specific information regarding the activities
of other individuals involved in disturbances during the
Democratic National Convention in Chicago. U

CG 176-9
LRJ:MDW

Subject's Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Record is set forth:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 299 CSF 9426-68
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

J. Edgar Hoover
 Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 610 286 F, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Sacramento Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #S-7483	4-9-66	dist peace & batt	see supplement
PD Berkeley Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #23127	4-12-66	148 PC interf w/officer	6 mos crt prob 60 das susp \$110 F
PD Berkeley Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #23127	5-3-66	242 415 & 148 PC (batt dist peace & resist arr)	dism
SO Oakland Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #66/11910	11-30-66	372 PC (pub. nuisance) 602 L PC (tresp) enrt Berkeley	
	Residence: 1930 A Lake St., Berkeley, Calif.			
PD Berkeley Calif	Stewart Edward Albert #23127	1-14-67	166.4 PC (contempt of crt)	
PD Chicago Ill	Stewart E. Albert #213339	8-23-68	disorderly	

22

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

299 CSF 9-26-68

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 610 286 F, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	#S-7483 \$100. fine or 20 \$220. fine or 40 for 3 years on 5-23-66.	das Co Jail on chg of 415 PC das Co Jail & 90 das Co Jail CNGB on chg of 242 PC.		

SUPPLEMENT

23 X

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 12/9/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/5-9/68
TITLE OF CASE STEWART EDWARD ALBERT		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY b6 b7C bja
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RIOT LAWS	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel 12/2/68. ✓

- P -

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will await return call
from [redacted] and report results of any interview with him.

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COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						none	ACQ'D BY	612-87	6383 Ver Tac	CASE HAS BEEN
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	TALS	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			

APPROVED *(Signature)* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 6 - Bureau (176-64) (RM)
(1 - 105-89231)
- 4 - Chicago (176-9)
(2 - USA, Chicago)
- 2 - San Francisco (176-4)
(1 - 100-56066)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-89231-

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 19 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231
Request Recd.		12/9/68			
Date Fwd.	12/9/68				
How Fwd.	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231
By	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231	105-89231

Notations

ORIGINAL FILED 13

53DEC311968
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - USA, Chicago

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 12/9/68

Office: San Francisco

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Field Office File #: 176-4

Bureau File #: 176-64

Title: STEWART EDWARD ALBERT

Character: ANTI-RIOT LAWS

Synopsis:

On 12/6/68, a call was left for [redacted] of the "Berkeley Barb", but as of 12/9/68, no return call had been received. On 12/6/68, STEWART ALBERT was contacted at which time he declined to comment on the authorship of an article entitled, "Chicago Retrospective" appearing under his by-line in the 9/6-12/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb." U

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DETAILS: AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

On September 6, 1968, a telephone call was placed to the offices of the "Berkeley Barb" at 2042 University Avenue, Berkeley, California, in an attempt to secure an appointment with [redacted] of the "Berkeley Barb." Unknown man taking the message advised that [redacted] was not in the office and not expected to be, but he would attempt to relay the message and have [redacted] call the office of the FBI. U

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The following is the result of an interview with STEWART ALBERT: J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-82 BY 6383/01/00

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1968

STEWART EDWARD ALBERT was contacted by telephone at his residence, 1049 Keith Avenue, Berkeley, California, to make arrangements for an appointment for interview. ALBERT stated that if the interview was to be a brief one, he would prefer to answer the questions on the telephone. J

STEWART ALBERT was advised that he did not have to answer the questions, and that if he did so, the results could be used against him in court. He was also advised that he had the right to a lawyer before answering any question, and that he could discontinue the interview at any time. J

ALBERT stated that he was aware of his rights as they had been previously stated to him. He was then additionally advised that the interview was being conducted at the direction of Mr. FRED M. VINSON, Jr., Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice. J

ALBERT was asked if he recalled the article entitled, "Chicago Retrospective" appearing in the September 6-12, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb" under his by-line. He replied that he did. He was then asked if he was the author of that article. ALBERT replied that inasmuch as he felt that to answer this question was not in his best interests, he would decline to answer and not comment further on the article. J

On 12/6/68 at Berkeley, California File # SF 176-4
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] /bja Date dictated 12/9/68

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